

FRANCE.

The Senate Bill Passed in the Assembly.

The Main Provisions of the Important Measure.

BONAPARTIST OPPOSITION.

PARIS, Feb. 23, 1875.

In the Assembly to-day the Senate bill was considered in detail and passed, clause by clause.

The following are its main features:—

It apportions the number of Senators to each department. The Seine and Nord have five each, and the others four, three or two, according to population.

The Senators are to be elected by colleges composed of Deputies of the Assembly, Councilors General, Councilors of Arrondissements and delegates from the municipalities.

Senators representing departments and colonies are to sit nine years. One-third of their number must be elected every three years.

Those chosen by the Assembly are irremovable. Vacancies by death, resignation or other cause before the expiration of the term are to be filled by the Senate itself.

The Senate, equally with the Chamber of Deputies is authorized to initiate laws; financial bills, however, must first pass the Deputies.

The Senate may become a high court of justice to try the President of the Republic or his Ministers or any persons accused of conspiring against the State. The first Senate shall be elected one month before the dissolution of the Assembly and commence its duties on the day the Assembly separates.

Clause 5, relating to the appointment of the seventy-five Senators by the Assembly, was not finally adopted. M. Delisle, a conservative liberal, moved an amendment providing that those Senators be selected from a double list of names, presented by the President of the Republic. The clause with the proposed amendment was referred to the Committee of Thirty for reconsideration.

The third reading of the bill organizing the public powers was fixed for to-morrow.

A resolution that the Senate bill do not take account of the passage of the Public Powers bill was adopted.

BONAPARTIST STRATEGY IN OPPOSITION.

M. Raoul Duval, who conducted the debate on behalf of the Bonapartists, continued throughout the proceedings to move exceedingly liberal amendments, with the hope of detaching the Left from the two Centres and defeating the bill, but the coalition stood firm, and all the motions were rejected by overwhelming majorities.

The Bonapartists accused the members of the Left of abandoning their principles and forsaking national sovereignty. As a final desperate effort to defeat the bill they moved an amendment providing that it cannot become a law until ratified by universal suffrage. They declared if the bill was thus ratified they would submit. It was the duty of the Left, they said, to vote for this amendment if they really wished to control the affairs of the State. Eight millions of voters could not, without their consent, be placed in the hands of a body elected as this bill contemplated.

DEFEATED.

The amendment was lost, receiving only the votes of the Bonapartist deputies.

THE BONAPARTISTS GROWING OVER THE ACTION OF THE ASSEMBLY ON THE SENATE BILL.

PARIS, Feb. 23, 1875.

The organs of the Bonapartists are indignant at the passage by the Assembly yesterday of M. Wallon's amendment to the Senate bill and express their disapprobation in violent articles.

REPUBLICAN JUBILATION.

The republican papers, with the exception of *Le Français*, are jubilant over the passage of the amendment.

Le Français thinks only half of the work necessary to be done has been accomplished.

THE MINISTERS WILL BE RECALLED.

The Ministers, with the exception of M. Tailhand, Minister of Justice, and Baron Chabaud-Latour, Minister of the Interior, supported the amendment of M. Wallon.

M. Tailhand voted "no," and Baron Chabaud-Latour abstained from voting.

COUNT DE CHAMBOUD'S FRIENDS LIKE TO MOVE IN THE LEGISLATURE.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Evening.

It is understood that when the Public Powers bill comes up to-morrow one of the Legistim Deputies will read a declaration emanating from the Count de Chambord.

SPAIN.

FAMPOLUNA SUPPLIED WITH PROVISIONS AND AMMUNITION.

MADRID, Feb. 23, 1875.

Fampoluna has been supplied with a large quantity of provisions and ammunition.

It is stated on good authority that the questions between Germany and Spain over the Gustav affair have not yet been settled.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 23, 1875.

Mr. Davis, the American Minister, gave a dinner yesterday in celebration of Washington's Birthday. There was a large company present, including members of the diplomatic corps.

Toasts were drunk to President Grant and Emperor William.

The houses of the American residents in this city were also decorated in honor of the day.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 23, 1875.

The steamer *Sarmation*, for Portland, takes out 800 laborers for Canada, and 700 will follow in the steamer of March 4. After this there will be no more free shipments, as the Allan line are to raise the fare for emigrants.

POLITICAL POLICY OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

The conservatives will probably present Albert Grant as their candidate for Parliament in Norwich.

OFF FOR AFRICA.

General Wolsey has sailed for Natal.

WEATHER REPORT.

The weather throughout England to-day is fair.

BREADSTUFFS MARKET IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Feb. 23, 1875.

The *Mark Lane Express* in its weekly review of the grain market says the unfavorable weather keeps the samples of wheat offering in a poor and unsatisfactory condition. Prices tend downward in every market.

ITALY.

ROME, Feb. 23, 1875.

The government surveyors have made a report declaring Garibaldi's plan for the improvement of the Tiber practicable.

VENEZUELA.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT ENDED—AMENITY TO THE SURRENDERED REBELS.

HAVANA, Feb. 23, 1875.

Advices from Venezuela state that the revolution in that Republic has ended.

THE REBELS SURRENDER UNDER TERMS.

An official agreement has been signed by which the rebels have delivered up their arms and the leaders are allowed to leave the country unmolested.

No action is to be taken against the others engaged in the revolution, nor is their property to be confiscated.

MEXICO.

The Religious Excitement at Yucatan—BANDIT TERRORS AND EARTHQUAKE—SPANISH CONCESSION TO THE MERCHANT MARINE.

CITY OF MEXICO (via Havana), Feb. 18, 1875.

The religious excitement in the country is intense, and there are fears of an outbreak. A Protestant Bible-reader has been assassinated at Vista Hermosa. The liberal press demand the punishment of the perpetrators of such outrages hereafter, according to the full rigor of the law.

A number of ladies have published cards declaring that their signatures to the recent violent protest against the law abolishing convents were obtained under false pretences. Others deny that they signed the paper and pronounce the signatures forgeries.

The *Pajaro Verde*, an ultramontane journal, has raised a storm of indignation by declaring that "only Messianists and Aspasias among women now belong to the liberal party."

Even ladies of the Church party protest against the language used.

BANDITS, MURDER AND ROBBERY.

The police of Jalisco have arrested the bandit Sarmiento, who was one of the leaders of the gang which some time ago robbed and murdered Dumbari and Strauss, two American travellers.

A band of robbers recently made a raid on the town of Ixtlan.

EARTHQUAKE.

An earthquake at Guadalajara on the 11th inst. damaged houses and churches. The Soboruco volcano at the same time was in a violent state of eruption. The shocks extended to San Cristobal, where houses were destroyed and several persons killed.

SPANISH CONCESSIONS IN AID OF COMMERCE.

Mexican vessels have been placed on the same footing as Spanish in the payment of port and navigation charges in the Spanish Antilles.

CUBA.

CAPTAIN GENERAL CONCHA PREPARING TO RETURN TO SPAIN.

HAVANA, Feb. 23, 1875.

Captain General Concha returned to Havana yesterday.

SPANISH GOVERNMENTAL COURTESIES TOWARD CONCHA.

MADRID, Feb. 23, 1875.

Captain General Concha has received permission to return to Spain from Cuba without waiting for the arrival of his successor, Count Valmaseda.

HAVANA BOURSE.

HAVANA, Feb. 23, 1875.

Gold 229 & 230. Exchange on the United States, sixty days, currency, 93 & 95 premium; short gold, 97 & 98 premium; sixty days, gold, 124 & 125 premium; 120 & 122 premium; on London, 160 & 162 premium; on Paris, 123 & 125 premium.

WM. J. SHARKEY.

THE AMERICAN CONVICT PLACED IN PRISON AT HAVANA.

HAVANA, Feb. 23, 1875.

Wm. J. Sharkey, the escaped murderer, who for some time past has been living in this city, was to-day arrested and put in prison, on complaint of Captain Curtis of the steamship *Crescent City*, on a charge of threatening to kill him and the Purser of that vessel.

THE WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Feb. 23, 1875.

Advices from Porto Rico state that the lottery has been established.

Haytian dates report the country quiet. Peace also prevails in the Republic of St. Domingo.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS FROM THE SWATARA—THE TRANSIT OBSERVATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1875.

The Navy Department has despatches from Captain Chandler, commanding the *Swatara*, dated at Port Chalmers, New Zealand, January 11, at which place he arrived the day previous from Chatham Island. The party at Chatham Island were in good health. The observation of the transit was not very successful at that point, although several photographs were taken and some microphotographs were secured. The *Swatara* is now to be completely repaired and so far as possible restored to her original appearance, in order that she may be able to take part in the modern war of foreign nations that during the Centennial year will visit our port.

PRESIDENT GRANT REBUKED.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23, 1875.

A concurrent resolution resolution was adopted by the Lower House of the Legislature of this State yesterday, deprecating the action of the President in Arkansas affairs and asking for a continued recognition of the present government of that State.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

HARTFORD, Feb. 23, 1875.

The democrats of the Second Congressional district to-day nominated Judge James Phelps, of Essex, for Congress.

In the Third Congressional district Judge Lafayette S. Foster was nominated by the democrats.

The Republican Convention for the First district will be held in this city on Wednesday.

THE FINANCES OF GEORGIA.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATURE—EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS SHORT.

ATLANTA, Feb. 23, 1875.

The Finance Committee of the Legislature, after many days of patient investigation, assisted by an expert appointed by the Governor, made a voluminous report to-day. The committee find old bonds amounting to \$182,000 paid twice, and cash short to the amount of \$65,000. While the committee do not accuse Treasurer Jones of dishonesty, they think he has not kept his books with proper system.

The report of disalcation in this department is not true. The action of the Legislature to-morrow will be to elect a new Treasurer. It is thought that the Treasurer will refuse to resign, and insist on a full hearing.

A FATAL SLEEP.

A BREAKMAN FALLS BETWEEN THE CARS AND IS KILLED—VERDICT IN THE HINGLEY CASE.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 23, 1875.

Early this morning a breakman fell between the cars, and was killed. The body was found on the Pennsylvania Railroad, three miles south of this city, between the cars, all of which passed over him, severing his head from the body and otherwise terribly mangled him. His mutilated remains shortly afterward were picked up and conveyed to the Mortuary station.

THE HINGLEY CASE.

The coroner's jury in the case of Thomas Hingley, who came to an untimely end here last Sunday, after being in session all day, during which sixteen witnesses were examined, returned a verdict of "accidental death."

THE ELLEN LUCAS MURDER.

LATIN ELEGTS TO BE TRIED BY THE COURT AND NOT BY A JURY.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 23, 1875.

The trial of James Latin, who is alleged to have murdered Ellen Lucas in this city, October 1, 1874, began in the Superior Court here to-day. Judges Sanford and Beardsley on the bench. The court room was crowded, and an army of witnesses, on both sides, had been summoned. A jury had been empaneled and were in their places.

The Court announced its readiness to proceed with the case. Mr. M. W. Seymour, counsel for the prisoner, said that Latin had been indicted by a grand jury, and that he was ready to stand his trial.

The Court then proceeded to read the indictment, which charged Latin with the murder of Ellen Lucas, on October 1, 1874.

The Court then asked Latin if he was ready to stand his trial.

Latin replied that he was ready to stand his trial.

The Court then asked Latin if he had any counsel.

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THE STATE CAPITAL.

REASSSEMBLING OF THE LEGISLATURE—IMPORTANT BILL BY MR. WALKER, ABOLISHING THE BOARD OF APPOINTMENT—PAYMENT OF OFFICIALS IN COUNTY JAILS.

ALBANY, Feb. 23, 1875.

The Legislature reassembled this evening after a recess from Friday. There was a slight attendance in both houses. An important bill, affecting the local government of New York city, was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Walker. This bill practically abolishes the powers of the Board of Appointment, now consisting of Mayor Wickham, Comptroller Green, Tax Commissioner Wheeler and President Lewis, of the Board of Aldermen. Under the provisions of Mr. Walker's proposed enactments the Board of Aldermen will have exclusive control in the final passage of the estimates for each year by the operation of a two-thirds vote. As the high law now stands the Board of Appointment is empowered to discharge this duty by a unanimous vote, the Board of Aldermen having only a voice in amendments which may be afterward nullified.

The bill providing for payments of officials in County Jail, from 1868 to 1874, was ordered to a third reading. The disposition of a large amount of money is dependent upon the passage of this bill. The Senate adjourned after half an hour's session, and the Assembly at ten P. M.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE SHAH OF PERSIA—RESPONSE OF HIS MAJESTY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1875.

The executive of the Centennial Commission pursues its labor of preparation for the great event with considerable energy and in a spirit of enterprise worthy of the object. Minister Schenck, in the absence of any diplomatic representative of the Persian government, at Washington, has communicated with the Shah of Persia in reference to the objects of the Exposition, and has received the following reply:—

MINISTER MALCOM'S REPLY.

His Excellency MINSTER MALCOM KHAN KHAN-OL-MOTAKKER, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Shah of Persia, etc., etc.

Assalamu Alaikum. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 11th inst. forwarded to me by the Honorable Mr. Schenck, and in reply to inform you that I have forwarded to the Imperial Government of Persia the documents and plans relating to the Centennial Exposition of Philadelphia, which your Excellency was kind enough to send to me on the part of the Government of the United States.

The Government of the Imperial Majesty the Shah will, in the most friendly and cordial manner, endeavor to open their friendly and commercial relations with your country.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant.

His Excellency GENERAL SCHENCK, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Information which has been received designates the results of the German Empire, appointed to represent the German Empire, to be Messrs. John D. Lankens and Gustav Remak, both well known citizens of Philadelphia, and active in the Centennial movement.

Mr. Alfred Kusenbaur, formerly a prominent merchant in this city, and at present residing in Düsseldorf, Germany, has been appointed to the Hon. Charles H. Meyer, the German Consul at this port.

THE PRESIDENT'S BOUQUET.

A MAMMOTH AND ELEGANT BOUQUET SENT BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE GRAND FETE OF THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1875.

The President of the United States, in order to show his interest in all things appertaining to the American Centennial Exposition, forwarded to the Grand Fete under way at the Academy of Music an elegant bouquet, composed of one of his brief and characteristic letters addressed to Miss Kate Forsyth, of this city, which is to-night exhibited for sale, and which will be obtained by the party throwing the highest number of dice. The bouquet is a mammoth one, in which are gathered some of the richest exotic flowers, and was received in this city at a late hour this evening. Hundreds of persons are contending for the bouquet, attached to which is the autographic letter, and at the hour at which I send this despatch it is impossible to predict who will secure the prize.

In connection with the above, the Naval Department have issued an order, which has been received at the Navy Yard this evening, in regard to the old and improved frigate Constitution. This grand and beautiful modelled old ship, which rendered such gallant service during the Revolutionary and War of 1812, is now to be completely repaired and so far as possible restored to her original appearance, in order that she may be able to take part in the modern war of foreign nations that during the Centennial year will visit our port.

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WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1875.

FINAL DISPOSITION OF THE TARIFF BILL IN THE HOUSE—PASSAGE OF MR. DAWES' SUBSTITUTE BY A MAJORITY OF TEN—ALL THE AMENDMENTS WIPED OUT.

The House had a wild day on the Tariff bill, which was amended until it protected pretty much everybody's pet interest and damaged everybody's aversion. Mr. Hathorne, proprietor of the Hathorne Spring at Saratoga, raised a laugh by pathetically demanding protection for American Congress water, and he got it, specific and ad valorem. But when incomes, bonds, mineral waters, every thing else had been protected, the whole measure was wiped out, and Mr. Dawes substituted it on all spirits under proof, manufactured after the passage of the act, four cents per pound on tobacco; twenty-five per cent increase on the present duties on sugar, molasses to be classed as sugar, under Dutch Standard, and ten per cent increase on all dutiable goods afloat on the 10th of February. No additional tax to be imposed on goods in bond, and the tax on the bank books of savings institutions is repealed, which was unintentionally included in the Little Tariff bill. Under this bill spirits in bond or in the hands of wholesale dealers are not subject to the increased tax—that is to say, the bill being ostensibly to increase the revenue, Mr. Dawes allows all the large quantity in bond to escape the increased tax. It is creditable to the House that the bill passed by a very small majority—only ten. It is long time since a tariff bill has been so muddled or a chairman of Ways and Means so worried by the House as in this case.

THE ADMINISTRATION REDUCED—ALIENATION OF PARTY LEADERS.

Even the Senate kicks at last. The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the question of the lawfulness of repealing the Pacific Mail subsidy, made a brief report to-day, in the course of which, rebuking Postmaster General Creswell for accepting vessels for mail service after the time specified in the law, they make this significant remark:—"The measure of the power of the executive officers of the government is to be found in the laws of Congress, which declare what they are to do and how and when they are to do it."

When this passage was read a few Senators looked mentally to the Arkansas Message and its treatment of Executive action, with or without warrant of Congress, and the question of the President of late to the Capitol, to intimidate investigating committees and members of one or the other house, by telling them in very blunt language what he thinks it essential they shall do or not do, has aroused a good deal of indignation, even among men who are usually among the most truly loyal. Members say that if the President thinks a certain policy necessary or advisable his duty is to send a public message to Congress, and not to one house alone, and that his recent habit of privately calling Congressmen to him to tell them privately what he thinks ought to be done looks too much like personal favoritism, and if it is the kitchen cabinet to be extended to the Capitol, there is no doubt that the opposition to the President's Southern policy strengthens in both houses, though more in the House than in the Senate.

THE REPEAL OF THE PACIFIC SUBSIDY—AN EXTRAORDINARY CONTRACT.

The Senate, by the heavy majority of 52 to 11, repealed the Pacific Mail subsidy. It is a curious fact that the government paid to the Pacific Mail Company as subsidy \$40,000 a trip, while the Cunard steamers receive but \$3,500 per